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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

FRENCH RAILWAYS IDEL.

A GENERAL STRIKE.

PARIS, Feb. 26.
A serious position has arisen on the French railways owing to the strike, which is rapidly spreading. The trouble started among the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean men, who, inter alia, demanded the release of a driver convicted in connection with a recent accident. Subsequently the administrative staffs at Paris ceased work and traffic is coming to a standstill. The strikers are now pressing for increased wages, for nationalisation, and for the abolition of disciplinary punishment. A general stoppage is feared.

LATER.
The P.L.M. railway service is almost completely stopped. The Nord, Orleans, and Est services are normal. The suburban lines on the right bank of the Seine have stopped, but the services on the other bank are normal.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Outside labour circles, where Biggar's success was anticipated, there is remarkable unanimity in acclaiming Asquith's clean-cut victory. To-day's views as regards the ex-Premier compared with those of 1916 represent one of the most remarkable turnovers in the history of politics. Everybody is agreed that Asquith won by the aid of unionist votes, which, it is again similarly affected the results at Ashton Wrekin, the direct object being to keep out labour, whose programme has alarmed the moderate electors. Parliamentarians are confident that the re-entry of Asquith to the House of Commons will definitely affect the trend of domestic and world politics. Lobbyists are speculating whether Lloyd George will attempt a political reconciliation. The nature of Asquith's majority astonished everybody. Owing to the smallness of the number of votes cast for him, Maclean forfeits his deposit of £150 Mr. Asquith takes his seat on Feb. 29. The Paisley result is widely regarded as a test of the degree to which the nation repudiates the coalition and the extent to which the industrial voters are prepared to turn to labour from the older parties. Moreover, the result is significant owing to Asquith's repudiation of nationalisation.

POLICE PENSIONS.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.
In the House of Commons, upon a resolution by Colonel Sir J. F. Remnant in favour of increasing the pensions of all policemen retiring before April 1919 equivalent to the increased cost of living, the Government suffered defeat by 123 votes to 57. Mr. Shortt urged that the police were in the same position as the army, navy, and civil service, therefore the concession could not be granted to the police alone. An all-round increase would cost the capital sum of fifty millions sterling.

FLIGHT TO THE CAPE.

CAIRO, Feb. 25.
A third Vickers Vimy aeroplane piloted by Major Walsh and Captain Halley, described as a Service Vickers Vimy, departed for Assuan en route to the Cape at 7.30 this morning, carrying five passengers.

NEW HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, February 26.
The draft of the new Home Rule bill provides for a clean cut of the six Ulster counties, which will constitute the Ulster reserved area.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS GET LONDON ORDER.

LONDON, February 26.
A telegram from New York says American shipbuilders have captured a contract from a London firm of owners for four tankers, costing seven million dollars, as the British yards are full.

RUSSIA OFFERS PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.
A Moscow wireless says the Soviet government has despatched notes to America, Japan, and Rumania offering peace.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S.A.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR GEDDES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.
It is definitely stated by parliamentary lobbyists that Auckland Geddes has been selected as ambassador to Washington. Horne is likely to succeed him at the Board of Trade.

MORE ARMENIANS MURDERED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.
An official communique says the peace conference discussed the reported massacres of Armenians, and that measures were concerted to deal immediately with the situation.

"FORCED" TO MARRY A PRINCE.

ROMANCE OF A BOSTON MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER—SEPARATION WANTED.

A romantic wedding between a beautiful American woman and a Russian Prince, which took place in London a few years ago, is brought to light again by the news that the Princess is seeking a separation from her husband.

The wedding, which took place at St. Mary's Cadogan-street, Chelsea, in 1910 was between Prince Antoine Radziwill and Miss Dorothy Parker Deacon, daughter of a Boston millionaire.

It is now an open secret (says the Central News) that the wedding itself was a "cold" affair. Countess Marie Branicka, mother of the Prince, a few months before the wedding appealed to the Pope to forbid the marriage, and it took the Princess three years to reconcile her mother-in-law.

After the Russian revolution the mansions of the Radziwill family were confiscated, and the Princess and her mother-in-law fled to Rome. The whereabouts of the Prince were unknown until recently it was announced that he had taken a villa at Bordighera.

ROMANTIC FAMILY.
The Princess is now seeking a separation from her husband, on the grounds "that she was forced into the marriage," news having been received in Boston that she is trying, through the mediation of the Pope, to become Dorothy Deacon, of Boston, again.

The Deacon family have had more than their share of romance. Gladys, a sister of the Princess, was the centre of a great "outrage" in Germany in which her name and that of the ex-Crown Prince were so frequently coupled that she was banished from the country. Another sister, Edith, was engaged to a Boston millionaire, and after the wedding day had been announced and cancelled three times, she contracted a very unhappy marriage with a New York attorney.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

LONDON, February 25th.
The Times draws attention to the improvement in the exports to the United States. The outward ships are now carrying large cargoes, while cargo space from America much exceeds the demand. This recent change is, unquestionably, helping to right the exchange problem.

HIGH PRICES AT HOME.

LONDON, February 25th.
The Minister, Mr. C. A. McCurdy, speaking at Northampton, announced that the Cabinet was now considering food control and the whole problem of high prices and high profits. He was confident that a policy would be evolved to provide remedy for the evils disclosed, and he foreboded that the remedy will be found midway between the wild Socialising scheme, and complete freedom for the producer.

He said that freedom of competition in Great Britain had gone for ever, because competition alone no longer could be regarded as real protection to the consumer.

Meanwhile, the Committee on Trusts is asking Messrs. Coates to explain the latest increase to 10d. a reel and the drapers' Chamber of Trade has passed a resolution in favour of the investigation of the cost of all textiles. The speakers urged that taking excessive profits involved all concerned in a great peril.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

LONDON, February 25th.
It is officially stated that at a meeting of the Supreme Council this morning, which was attended by British, French, and Italian financial and economic experts, the Supreme Council began the examination of problems of high prices in Europe and the rates of exchange. It was agreed to divide the Council at present into two parts.

The Premier, with the financial and economic advisers, will investigate high prices, while the Foreign Office will continue the preparation of the Turkish Peace Treaty, and combined meetings will be held when necessary.

LONDON, February 25th.
The Supreme Council to-day received President Wilson's reply on the subject of the Adriatic, and postponed to-morrow's business in order to consider it at once. The Council agreed not to announce the provisional resolutions taken as regards the Turkish peace until the settlement can be published.

It is expected at present that the conference would terminate about the end, and it is hoped to settle the Turkish Treaty in principle before the break-up, but, if necessary, the settlement of the details will be delegated to the Ambassadors' Council in Paris.

The Hungarian representations as regards the Treaty and the various other matters have been, or will be, settled in principle, after which the details will be referred to the Ambassadors' Council.

FATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25th.
The High Commissioners' announcement as regards the Turks remaining in Constantinople has greatly impressed the Porte, inasmuch as the Ministry of the Interior circulates the Provincial authorities by telegram announcing the decision and urging the adoption of measures to prevent attacks against non-Muslims which would be prejudicial to Turkey's interests.

The decision to withdraw British troops from Batum has been cancelled.

BERLIN CABINET CRISIS.

BERLIN, February 25th.
Herr Erberger has temporarily resigned his office in consequence of the publication of a document charging him with making fraudulent taxation returns. Some of the Right Party newspapers regard his retirement as the first sign of the fall of the Government.

AVIATION.

LONDON, February 23.
Major Brackley's Handley-Page arrived at Assoua at 8.40 p.m. on February 23rd and was to proceed to the Cape the next day.

THE SCOURGE OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, February 25th.
A notable commentary on the Allies' declared policy towards Russia is contained in an interview which M. Trotsky has given to the correspondent of the New York World in which he stated the Bolshevik peace terms, and said that the craving for peace has remained unchanged in Russia.

M. Trotsky said the country which first resumed amicable relations with Russia would derive considerable commercial advantage. M. Trotsky claimed that by Spring the Soviet would have crushed all its armed antagonists. Adequate guarantees, he said, would be given to foreign capital invested in Russia after peace, which would lead to the immediate demobilisation of the Red Army.

M. Trotsky alleged that all the Baltic States were now conferring with Soviet Commissioners with a view to peace. It is noteworthy in this connection that a wireless from Moscow yesterday stated that the Letts had decided in agreement with Poland, Finland and Lithuania, to begin peace negotiations, and a conference was to be held in April. Some measure of confirmation of this statement comes from Warsaw.

The Daily Telegraph's Novorossiisk correspondent telegraphed on February 18th that Denikin has formed a Democratic Cabinet with M. Melnikoff, ex-President of the Don Assembly, as Premier.

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The Peak.A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
including:—Teak extension dining table, Silver
Cabinet with Chubb's Lock, Teak Book-
case, Teak wardrobe with bevelled
mirror, Teak Dining Table with bevelled
mirror, Marble top teak washstand,
Teak mounted bedstead 6' 6" x 6' 6"
with wire and hair mattresses and
mosquito net, Child's Cot with wire
and hair mattresses,
etc., etc.A Quantity of Books,
Bath Room, Pantry, and Kitchen
Furniture,
etc., etc.

Also

One Perambulator in good condition,
One Collection of Batteries and
Moths,
One Collection of Snakes in bottles,
A number of Ferns and Plants in
pots.On view from Wednesday the 3rd
March, 1920.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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Hongkong, February 26, 1920.

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INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG BOXING
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FOURTH TOURNAMENT.

AT THE
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FRIDAY, March 5th, at 8.15 p.m.1. FIFTEEN-ROUND CONTEST FOR THE
WHITE WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF
THE COLONY, and the "Mounted
Police Reserve Belt."Between Sargt. "Siv" Morrison,
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"Hawkins."3. SIX-ROUND CONTEST FOR THE AMATEUR
LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP
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R.A. (Holder),
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Admission 5s. (Children half price).

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Hongkong, March 1, 1920.

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BY

Mr. DENMAN FULLER.

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Infants and so Great Care must be
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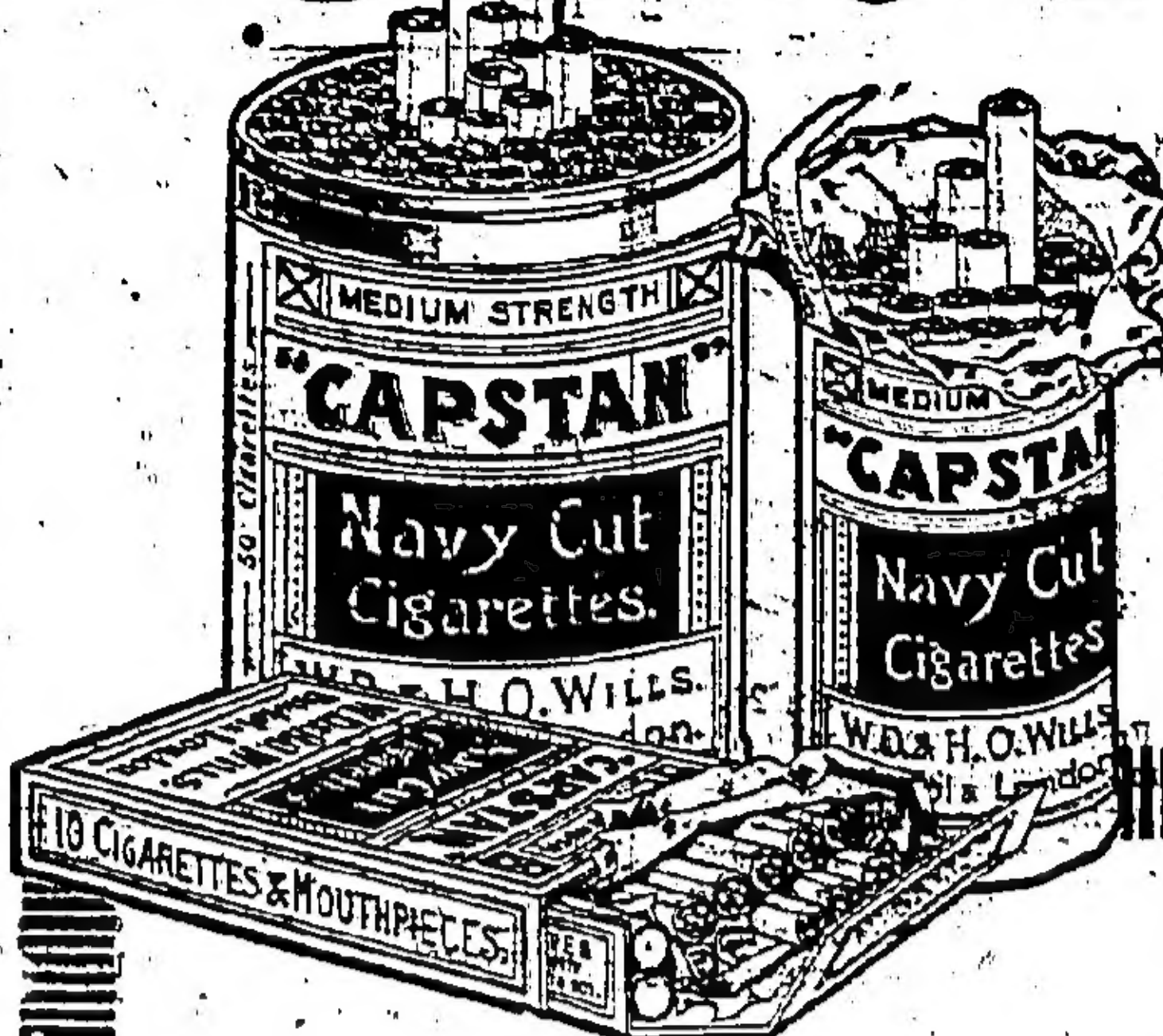
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CAN TURKEY BE
TRUSTED?

Rumours in French Peace-Conference circles that the Turkish Empire will be granted a new lease of life under certain guarantees excites suspicion of Turkey. Just what should be done with it has been a puzzle full of possibilities for friction between the Allied Powers. This complication sustains the secret hopes of the Turks, who believe the only chance they have to preserve a shell of the old empire is through the jealousies and conflicting interests of the Allies, especially Great Britain and France. The highest official opinion from the Turkish standpoint appears in a statement to Constantinople press correspondents by Mohammed VI., Sultan of Turkey, who is described as conveying "an impression of dignity," and who seemed "a reserved but worn-out old man," whose way had been full of pitfalls, with a groping in political darkness. So when he "shook hands with a hard grip" it was "a galvanic shock," writes one correspondent, who adds that this shock "made one more ready to believe that the Sultan had been able to assert his will against the old administrative officials who sought to control him before the armistice and after the armistice." The Sultan's statement, in response to questions submitted, reads as follows:—

"Turkish peace is desired quickly, because delay is worse than war. As for the kind of peace we desire, it is one that will keep the East tranquil, in which the Powers of Europe are concerned. Eastern peace can be maintained only if Turkey is left independent. Whoever knows the East will agree with this opinion. The Islamic world will be satisfied only with our freedom."

Regarding the American Senate, I believe it will be wise towards us. It is clearly unfair that other nationalities should profit by President Wilson's pledges and not we. President Wilson's principles were accepted by the Allied Powers. We also rely on their sense of justice and that of the American people, whose honour is involved.

"Surely America will not disappoint the millions of Turks and the Islamic world."

Those who investigated impartially the Turkish question have discovered that, despite bad government, our people have many merits and deserve better treatment than it is reported they are to receive. Those Americans who do not believe the slander about us and who understand our difficulties will not countenance this treatment of the Turks.

With peace we will begin solving internal Turkish affairs. It is first necessary to preserve the tradition of the people, and it is my desire to secure the vitalizing help of the great Powers.

"I believe sincerely in the new Turkey, in her regeneration, her social progress. If we are able to secure the general education of our people and also the modern means of prosperity. The Turks are an honest, gifted people, and I shall endeavour with all my ability to attain these ends."

Turkey reconstructed will be the centre of the East's peace and progress. It is my unwavering determination to reach this result. One big field is the emancipation of Turkish women. I believe it is through religion that we can best accomplish this, giving them the status of their American sisters, preserving their honour and probity, and assuring their welfare as family builders.

"It will be seen that our religion is not against social progress. It is with satisfaction that we observe America accepting prohibition, which has been practised among the faithful Muslims for centuries. The tenets of religion are always helpful, when obeyed."

As a last word I wish to express my gratitude to those Americans who, after visiting us, feel that we are not as bad as we are painted, and also my reliance on the justice of Americans."

What the years of war have meant to the Turkish people is vividly revealed by the Constantinople Wakil, which says:—

At the time of the armistice Anatolia was to the last degree weary and exhausted. Hundreds of thousands of her sons fought in foreign lands and rest in foreign soil; the necessary supplies of existence were broken up. A feeling of utter wretchedness was the fruit of manifold treacherous forms of gross injustice. Who could believe that in this exhausted body a new spirit would awaken and live feeling and purpose would be in evidence? But such a spirit did exist. The price has been heavy, but the sufferings of the war have at least borne this good fruit. The four years of war have been a school of painful experience. Old misconceptions have vanished. Old indifference and content have given place to a spirit of resolve to struggle for the attainment of what is right. This is due to our returning soldiers. They are few in number, but they are a new sort of men for Anatolia. Alert, resolute, bound not to endure injustice, they are men who have learned many new things in the school of experience. Especially is this true of the officers of training and experience in the world-war. The blow struck at Smyrna by the Greeks was so heavy that exhaustion and sickness are forgotten in the determination not to endure rank injustice to Anatolia. What is needed everywhere is the determination to follow the example that has been set us, to subordinate all personal and party interests to the common welfare, and work for the honour, integrity, and independence of our country."

That the leopard can not change his spots is evidently the belief of an American having intimate knowledge of Turkish affairs for the last decade, who is quoted by a London correspondent of a New York daily as saying that not only the Sultan's "henchmen" fear that "an honest effort will be made to kick Turkey finally out of Europe," but that this is the fear also of their rivals, Mustafa Kiamal Pasha and his advisers. This American of Turkish experience is further quoted as expressing gratification that the United States is "unwilling to become embroiled in the Turkish problem," and he maintains that "it is now clearly up to Great Britain and France in particular to give the death-blow to that old policy of corruption of Turkey which rose to its worst state just prior to the war." He is reported as saying further:—

It has been argued that one of the greatest difficulties in solving the Turkish problem lay in the fact that the Sultan was regarded as the Pope of the Moslem world. Nevertheless, Abdul Hamid could be kicked out without jeopardizing the peace of the Moslem world, and there have been times in the past when the Turks, by means of assassination, could rid themselves of other Sultans and then tell the Moslem world that the Sultan was an impostor and had no right to be called Caliph. Mustafa Kiamal has probably gathered about him some strong forces, but is bluffing. Until all hope is lost of involving the Allies in the vicious circle of jealousies over their interests in Turkey, this bluffing will continue."

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Books of Tickets are issued at \$20. each.

Available for 30 Meals: Timm or Dinner.

Our SUPPER Speciality:

two Poached Eggs and Fillet of Finnan Haddock.

BLUE
BIRDICE CREAM
PARLOUR

AND CONFECTIONERS

CHOCOLATES
Plain Sweet Vanilla Chocolate
40 cts. per lb.
Home-Made Assorted Chocolate
50 cts. per lb.
Barnes' Nestle's and Hershey's
Chocolate, 25 cts. per lb.
California "Star" Chocolate, 25 cts. per lb.
American Chocolate, 25 cts. per lb.
Imperial Cocoa, 10 cts. per lb.
Guinness Breakfast Cocoa, 10 cts. per lb.

LANG YUK, Dishes

14, D'ARCADE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Concessions for

FRENCH LESSONS

14, D'ARCADE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Concessions for

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Codes used
Bentley's
A. A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address
"MURPHY" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
the 4th and 5th March, 1920 at
H. M. NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG, and
at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT
respectively, commencing each
day at 9.30 a.m. with an
interval from 12 noon
to 1.30 p.m.

**OLD AND SURPLUS
NAVAL STORES, &c.**

Comprising—
Life Boats (wood and steel), Dingies,
Whalers, Cabotages, Rice Boilers, Hot
Water Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Ships
Fittings, Iron Bed Mattresses and Fittings,
Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Side-
boards, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Pro-
pellers, Vertical Steam Pumps, Life
Rafts, Electric Fans, Telephones, An-
chors, Enamelled Iron Baths, Latrines,
Porcelain Water Closets, Booby Hatches,
Wood Ladders, Steel Wire Rope and
Hawsers, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets,
Counterpanes, Electric Cables, Canvas
Hoses, Coir Hawsers, Cordage, Paper,
stuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber,
Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun Metal
and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood, Waste
Paper, &c., &c.

Lots may be inspected on WEDNES-
DAY, the 3rd March, 1920.

Also Sale of old and Surplus Vignall-
ing Stores at Kowloon MONDAY, 8th
March commencing at 9.30 a.m. and
comprising—
Bells, Blankets and Hammocks, &c.
Terms of Sale.—As detailed on
Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.

Hongkong, February 21, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner
of Lee Wooh Street.

Two Vertical Steam Electric Light-
ing Sets, as follows: Generators,
new, Engines in thorough good
running order. Output 200 Amps.
400 Volts. 16 Kilowatts.

Also
Spare armatures, Switch panels,
and running Gear. Full particulars
can be had from the undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

LONDON DIRECTORY
with Provincial & Foreign Sections,
enables traders to communicate direct
with

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in London and in the Provincial Towns
and Industrial Centres of the United
Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.
The names, addresses and other details
are classified under more than 2,000 trade
headings, including

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with detailed particulars of the Goods
shipped and the Colonial and Foreign
Markets supplied.

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they
sail, and indicating the approximate
Sailings.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms
desiring to extend their connections, or
Trade Cards of

DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES
can be printed at a cost of 21. 10. 0
for each trade heading under which they
are inserted. Larger advertisements
from 22 to £16.

A copy of the directory will be sent by
parcel post for 22. net cash with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4,
England.

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the services of Messrs. Wong
Fook Loy, Siu Onn, Kam and Chan
Hon. Fiu with this Company have ter-
minated on the 30th day of the 12th
Moon of the Ki Mi Year (the 19th
February, 1920), and those whom it
may concern are requested to take note
hereof.

Dated this 20th day of February,
1920.

**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
CO., LTD.**
47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central,
Hongkong.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of
the Company (since its registration) will
be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hong-
kong, on SATURDAY, the 6th March,
1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiv-
ing the Report of the General Managers
together with a Statement of Accounts to
the 31st October, 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from WEDNES-
DAY, the 3rd day of March, 1920, to
MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1920
both days inclusive, during which
period no transfer of shares can be
registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 26, 1920.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1919, at the rate of Two Pounds
Five Shillings Sterling together with
a Bonus of Three Pounds Ten Shillings
Sterling per Share is payable on and
after MONDAY, the 1st day of March,
1920, at the Offices of the Corporation,
where Shareholders are requested to
apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, February 26, 1920.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5%.
Price of issue Frs. 100.

Redeemable at Frs. 150 in 60
years by half yearly drawings.
Interest payable on the 1st of May &
1st of November.
Drawings to take place on the 16th
of March and the 16th of September
of each year.
1st drawing on the 16th of Septem-
ber, 1920. 1st coupon of Frs. 3.50
to be paid on the 1st of November,
1920.

Subscriptions will be received up to
the 10th of March next by the—
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

**NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT
1920.**

Under the Guarantee of the
French Republic.

THE LOCAL BRANCH of the
**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE** will receive subscriptions for
the New French Loan 5% 1920 from
the 12th instant to the 10th of March
next.

The Loan is free of income tax and
redeemable in 60 Years at 150% by
half-yearly drawings, the interest
coupons being payable on 1st May and
the 1st of November of each year.

Fully paid subscriptions at par.
Partly paid subscriptions at 101 per
cent purporting

Fr. 25.—when subscribing,
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of April,
Fr. 25.—on the 16th of July,
Fr. 20.—on the 1st of August,
1920.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 19, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the
letting by Public Auction Sale, to
be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of
March, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of
the Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of CROWN LAND at Kowloon,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, with the option of renewal
at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for
one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub.	Boundary	Locality	Area	Value	Remarks
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys, Estate & Finance
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—A GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei.
Apply to The Hongkong Land
Reclamation Ltd.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PILSNA,"
From TRIESTE & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the Go-
downs of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded
unless notice to the contrary be given
before.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriters on or
before the 15th prox. or they will
not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on the
1st prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, February 26, 1920.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs.
Brady & Hinchliffe Ltd., Manchester,
and guaranteed in perfect
working order. This complete plant
will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated
water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 320. Hongkong.

"Everything for Motoring"



Lamps and Horns



Good Year Tyres



ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Phone 2487.
25, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE LACK OF A SEARCH- LIGHT AT SUZ.

"Gadabout" writes in the Winning
Post:—I could not help wondering
as I sat and watched the seagulls of
Suez the other day, whether folk
who champion the bit for the Indian
mail to arrive are aware of some of
the avoidable delays which occur.
Our screw ceased revolving off Suez
about 5.30 a.m. Removing the mails
for Egypt, and taking on fresh
vegetables, fish, and fruit was a
work which, done very leisurely, was
all over before 9.40 a.m. We started
off for the Canal about 4.50 p.m. no
ship having come out of de Lesseps'
nullah for quite three hours. We
just lay to, and used cuss words, for
apparently no rhyme or reason. But
there was a reason. We had to wait
for the old Caledonia (looking as
trim and as beautiful as ever I
thought, as at the time she created
the London to Bombay record, was
back in the nullahs when Gordon
was captain) to come through and
give us her searchlight. Now, if the
shipping company which has the
monopoly of the mails, and made
corps of the mails, during the
war, ought not to be under com-
pulsion to have a search-
light on every one of its vessels
using the Canal, then it ought not
to hold the mail contract. We
literally idled away some eight hours
or more because of the lack of
a second light, and the result
was we had to go dead slow
in the Golfe du Lion, of all places,
in order not to reach Marseilles too
soon. If this is not a farcical con-
dition of affairs, please tell me
what is?

His Majesty's Mails A.D. 1919,
having to slow down for fear of
arriving too soon is a picture of
Gibberian tint. But for the avoid-
able delay at Suez we should have
reached Marseilles about two or
three p.m. on, say, the fourteenth of
the month. Then we and the mails,
would have caught the "P. and O."
Special of the 14th evening, due
London 15th 10 p.m., and you would
have had your Indian mail early
on the 16th. Instead, we arrived

at Marseilles at day break on the
15th, kicked our heels at the Bristol
and on the Canne biere throughout
the day, and left by the Special on
the night of the 15th to arrive in
town, not on the night of the 16th
as we ought to have done, but about
3.30 p.m. on the afternoon of the
17th. Thus, the lack of a search-
light per boat at Suez meant that
business men get their mail
on the morning of the 18th,
or 48 hours late! Such an in-
finitesimal interest is taken in India
by folk in England, the majority of
them scarcely knowing, or caring,
that there is such a place that no-
body cares a dam over such incidents
as these; and those business men
who do care have given up making
a fuss about it finding that directly
Colonel Yates or any body in Parlia-
ment who knows about India gets
up to ask a question the House
empties or goes to sleep.

WAS SICKLY FROM BIRTH.

Baby's Own Tablets Used With
Wonderful Benefit.

"I wish every woman knew how good
Baby's Own Tablets are, then there
could be fewer sick children," writes
Mrs. A. E. Waite, of 1877 Fremont
Avenue, North Minneapolis, U.S.A.
Her letter continues:—"My baby was
sickly from birth and the benefit that
the Tablets have afforded is simply
undeniable. They do all that is claimed
for them, and more, and I would not be
without them for anything."
Many other mothers write in the same
way telling how Baby's Own Tablets
cured their infants and young children
of indigestion, simple fever, constipation,
colic, wind, vomiting, diarrhoea, and
sneezing troubles. These Tablets are
obtainable from chemists, or post free at
80 cents the vial from Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 88 Beethoven Road, Shan-
ghai.

DEAFNESS

AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.
Some of the most "hopeless" cases have
been completely cured by the well known "French
Drugs." MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 525
N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.
'Orleans' Co., Station B. D. Crockett, Eng.
Any good deaf drug can obtain the remedy
to your order, or it can be obtained direct from
at upon receipt of cash.

1920 CATALOGUE No. 92

Now Ready

Our 500 page profusely illustrated catalogue
of General Merchandise, Food-stuffs and
Machinery is now ready.



The general increase in price of
all merchandise makes it more
than ever desirable to exercise
the greatest care in buying. A
comparison of our prices with
those locally in effect will show
that we offer a worth-while saving.

You are invited to write for a free copy.

Everything You Want

In the new catalogue you will
find, illustrated, described
and priced, practically ev-
erything you want for the
HOME, OFFICE, FARM,
SCHOOL or HOSPITAL.

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing,
Furniture, Electric and Sporting
Goods, Gas Engines, Auto Sup-
plies, Bicycles, Farm Implements,
etc., etc.

For Free Copy of Our 1920 Catalogue
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American Express Company
Shanghai, China
Arnhold Brothers Company
Hongkong, China

We guarantee that any merchandise purchased
from us will be found upon arrival to be exactly
as represented in the catalogue.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Manufacturers and Exporters of General Merchandise
Chicago, U.S.A.

Whether it is the
building of a delicate
piece of machinery,
or an article of wear-
ing apparel, the mak-
er must build up to
and have an ideal if
he wishes to stand
the test of time.

From the first pair
of Shirley Presidents
made by the Presi-
dent Suspender Com-
pany, they have
worked with an ideal
to manufacture with
the greatest care
every pair of braces
made.

Time has given its approval by the millions of satisfied wearers the
world over.

Look for the name "Shirley President" on the buckles—this is
your guarantee.

For Sale By Good Dealers Everywhere.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER COMPANY.

Shirley, Mass., U.S.A. Established in 1876.
Cable Address EDGARTON
Western Union, A.B.C.—Fifth Edition and Bentley's Code.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 70 lbs. net.

In Bags of 90 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

Developing & Printing a Speciality.
No. 174, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole
city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.

Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern
convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be
arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,

Proprietors.

JUST ARRIVED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer
Latest Style.
Prices to suit all purses.
POHOCOMM BROS.
Telephone 2465. 36, Queen's Road Central.

Noble's VALUE IS WORLD FAMOUS

Famous, not only in
the Old Country, but throughout
the World, are the superb values
obtainable from John Noble's.

You should send to-day for the won-
derful 68 page Catalogue, giving full
particulars and hundreds of illustrations
of the very latest styles in Women's, Men's and
Children's Wear, Dress Materials, Footwear
and all kinds of Household Requirements,
such as Linens, Sheetings, Curtains, Bedding,
Cutlery, etc.

Buy all such goods direct from England—
from Noble's, the actual manufacturers, and
thus save middle profits. Everything offered
you by Noble's will give you extreme satis-
faction in quality of material, design, work-
manship and price.

To save writing to England in the first place, copies
of John Noble's Catalogue may be obtained post
free, from the "Hong Kong Daily Press," Hong Kong.

PATTERNS John Noble, Ltd., will gladly send
a splendid selection of patterns of
dress materials, post free, on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES (in full) should where-
ever possible be sent
by Money Order, or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on
London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE Ltd. Manchester, Eng.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong.



六 香 牌 烟 味 醇 厚 久 大 中 外 皆 喜
水 中 牌 烟 味 醇 厚 久 大 中 外 皆 喜
五 一 牌 烟 味 醇 厚 久 大 中 外 皆 喜
雙 喜 牌 烟 味 醇 厚 久 大 中 外 皆 喜

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.
per dozen \$3.80
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.
per dozen \$2.75

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TEL. 614.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED!

STANDARD.
FINE and
SUPERFINE.



NEW —
STOCKS.

TARANTULLE
for Dainty Home-Sewn
Lingerie and Baby Wear

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

The Adversaria promised some time ago to tell you something of what has been going on with regard to the development of a promising coalfield in Kwangsi, the province just the other side of Kwangtung, which, as you know, is the province that marches with our "British" boundaries round the New Territories. It was a rash promise, because it seems as hard to get facts from those who have them as it is to get a cunshaw from an Aberdeen. The public ought to have them; and perhaps our Government, in response to a proper interpellation in Legislative Council, might think it advisable to tell a patriotic community what it knows. As yet, the French have no recognized "sphere of interest" in Kwangsi. Can the Hongkong Government assure us that, so far as it has had anything to do with recent negotiations, British interests have been kept in the forefront of its distinguished field of attention?

A Chinese gentleman named Chan could tell us a lot about it, if we could get him. But we cannot get through the ring of bandits that surround his location. Presumably Father Robert could, being a Padre, but then, Father Robert does not tell us everything. To be quite frank, he never does tell us anything. He talks to our Government, we believe; and there are yarns that in some of his enterprises he has "Government backing." The Hongkong Government, being understood. In view of the fact that Mr. Wilden, ex-French Consul-General at Yunnanfu, never gave any "backing" to British enterprise in those parts; but "as contraries," as the Frenchman said, on the Channel steamer when asked if he had breakfasted, this would seem a bit one-sided.

Missionaries have special privileges as to rights of residence and travel that would be very useful to the agents of secular exploiters, anxious to further the development of China's mineral resources. Unfortunately, they have not got them. But that is an excuse for British investors to go into these things hanging on to the black skirts of those who have? Is it to be admitted that British enterprise has no right in the Liang Kwang save under French intelligence, with French permission, and in junior partnership with French management? If so, John

Bull must Americanize his cognomen, and figure henceforth as J. Ichabod Bull, Esq., of Backnumber, Strand.

There is no WHAT KWANGSI need to emphasize to phasise the HONGKONG. tremendous importance to

Hongkong of a supply of superior coal from so convenient a distance as Kwangsi. If it were controlled by Sir Paul Chater and Jardines, it would still be British, and nobody would dream of supposing that Sir Paul and Jardine's talpan would not be amenable to patriotic considerations should ever the need arise. It is otherwise, of course, with Father Robert, whom we are entitled to regard as a patriotic Frenchman. Yet it is understood that all three are associated in a recent concession which involves the best coalfields in Kwangsi, and practically the entire mineral output of that province. The Banque Industrielle is not operating in the interests of either Britain or China, and we cannot view without some patriotic alarm the possibility that through Father Robert, and the co-operation of the oldest member of our Executive Council, French political interests in the neighbouring province may be promoted to the detriment of our own. If our alarm be groundless, our Government ought to so inform the public at once, and enlighten it as to what has been going on, for some unpleasant rumours are already enjoying wide circulation locally. They are saying that the Frenchman demanded, and got, a half share in the coal concession already mentioned.

Long before, a thwarted war, some of you RAILWAY may remember, a SCHEME. Hongkong company was negotiating with the Chinese for a railway from Wuchow to Mengtzu via Nanning. This would have brought much produce from south western and southern China to the duty free port of Hongkong, and would have advantaged both the Chinese and Hongkong. By allocating one-third of its capital to Chi ese, the Banque Industrielle got a railway concession covering the district between Szechuen and Yanchow, diverting the stream of trade to Haiphong and Peking. At least, it would have so diverted it if the line had been made; but it now looks as if it was never meant to be made, but was merely a device to thwart the British enterprise. A line from Yunnan to Canton is clearly necessary in the Chinese interests and would undoubtedly largely augment Hongkong's trade; but you will see that as long as they can the French will prevent it. Is it not possible that the Hongkong Government is permitting the Frenchman in our midst to know too much? Any

Briton who supposes French and British interests to be identical out here is a simplton.

THE "KINSHAN." Since ever, man tried to make himself at home upon the deep waters, from Father Noah onwards, and including all the sunken Atlantic palaces and millionaire yachts, it is at least open to question whether there has ever been a more luxurious appointed ship than the Canton night steamer "Kinshan." The dining-room alone, with its latest gadgets in artistic furniture, red shaded lights, etc., is enough to tempt one to make the trip. This particular boat is known as John Arnold's baby, because he has devoted so much ingenious attention to make it the latest word in travel comfort.

On Saturday our lady contributor "The Gossip" remarked in the course of some comments on local Sassiety that it is mostly "middle middle class." Obviously, if there be a "lower middle class" and an "upper middle class" there must be a middle middle class, and that is what she had in mind. A new proofreader (temporary) on the China Mail staff thought "middle middle" was a mistake. Perhaps he thought he knew Hongkong Society better than the Gossip. Anyway, he manipulated the proof so that the article attributed to her the statement that Hongkong society is "lower middle class"—a statement calculated to provoke breaches of the peace. If it were not likely to make matters worse for her, the Adversarian would proceed to consider definitions of all these "class" terms. It is a tempting opportunity to dot snobbery one on the book; but in the circumstances he refrains.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 5s. 8½d.

Influenza slew 26 people in Hongkong last week.

A Retreat for girls will be conducted by a Redemptorist Father at the Italian Convent commencing tomorrow at 3.30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell left for home to-day by the s.s. "Pyrrhus." Long strings of crackers were fired from the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

Intending exhibitors at the forthcoming Flower Show are reminded that entry forms must reach the Hon. Secretary before noon, tomorrow.

Chief Inspector Kerr and Sergt. McNab Wilson have recovered from their recent attacks of the flu, and have resumed duty. Inspector Kerr is still looking a bit pale.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 14, amounted to 81,733 tons and the sales during the period to 77,633 tons.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$13,236, or \$243 more than in the same week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 9 weeks were \$127,915, or \$2,572 less than in the corresponding period of 1919.

Craigengower C.C. members are having a "housewarming" on Saturday night, a dinner and concert to celebrate the completion of the new extensions, and in honour of the chief benefactors. It also serves as a farewell compliment to Mr. Mody, who is shortly going away.

The much postponed case in which a Chinese and his concubine are charged with assaulting the man's wife, fracturing her knee cap, is at last concluded. Mr. Smith ordered the man to pay a compensation of \$25 to his wife, and referred the case to the S.C.A. for further settlement.

When a caddie employed by the Golf Club, was this morning charged before Mr. Irving with the larceny of a number of golf balls, he stoutly denied the charge, undertaking to chop off the head of a cock, as proof of his innocence. The case was remanded in order to collect more evidence.

Young Lady (to chemist): "Kindly make me up a dose of castor oil, and, if you please, make it as tasteless as possible."

Young Chemist: "Certainly, miss. This is such a busy day, please sit down and I shall have it directly. (Persuasively)—While you are waiting allow me to offer you this glass of soda-water."

Young Lady: "Oh, thank you very much." (Drinks it.)

Young Lady (after waiting ten minutes): "Is the medicine ready yet?"

Young Chemist: "You have taken it, miss, in 'a' soda-water."

Young Lady: "Oh, good gracious! It was for my little brother."

CASUAL NOTES.

[By "THE TRAMP."]

That the Regatta organised by the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club proved such an unqualified success is a matter for some gratification. It went to prove the popularity of one of the best forms of exercise and that Hongkong is justified in looking forward to more rowing events in the future. It should be no deterrent that most of the cups offered are now in Canton, but the reverses should spur on our oarsmen to further efforts, particularly in the matter of training and in getting well balanced crews. The public does not always realise what this work of training means. The men have to cut out a lot of the little luxuries which go to make life bearable out here. For instance, gatherings with kindred "spirits" are strictly taboo.

Someone has a house for sale on the Peak and has advertised the fact. In addition to the usual formula about its good situation and splendid view the owner has discovered a new advantage. The house is "suitable for a talpan or easily convertible into two houses during the present shortage." If the present shortage keeps on much longer no doubt advertisements will appear something after this style: "For sale, one bell tent, can accommodate eight men. Suitable for underlings. No talpans need apply."

A home paper reports that Dr. MacDonald, M.P. for Wallacey, who is a strong supporter of women's suffrage for India, accidentally voted against an amendment to the Government of India Bill raising the question. A mistake of this character can afterwards be corrected in the House of Lords, but no similar practice exists in the House of Commons and on application to the authorities Dr. MacDonald was informed that his vote must stand on the record. What, I wonder, would be the procedure in our Legislative Council if one of the officials in a fit of absentmindedness or care-devility voted against the Government? When I was a griffin I used to be told a story on those lines but I have quite forgotten the ending.

In view of the forthcoming boxing tournament the following by "Lucio" in the Manchester Guardian is appropriate. It is a skit on the uncertainty of the boxing ring, evidently inspired by the speedy termination of the Carpenter-Beckett contest.

I went to a concert one night. I forgot what I paid for my seat. Whatever it was, it was right. For the programme had promised a treat.

The brachista started a "symphonic poem." They played several bars like a clock. Then stopped altogether; packed up, and went home. The conductor had taken the knock.

I purchased a volume of verse. Ten shillings, I think, was the price. But who would consider his purse? When weighed with a poet's advice? It began just as nicely as poetry could. (Two songs and a half, to be frank!) The remains of the volume were hardly so good. For the rest of the pages were blank.

The match was a matter of doubt; So I call it, without any gloss, Unlucky, as matters turned out. The Rangers should win in the toss. For the Wanderers, folded their arms on the fray. (They must have been nettled, I think!) The Rangers kicked seventeen goals straight away. And then all disappeared for a drink.

Further evidence of the popularity of our genial Colonial Secretary was given on Saturday when he was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce. It does seem rather strange that the Chamber should entertain a Government official, for it is not so very long ago since his members were up in arms over some real or fancied slight. In fact they nearly became Bolsheviks over it and many went so far as to join the Constitutional Reform Association. Saturday's function, however, was a very harmonious one and the best of "good spirits" prevailed. Special emphasis was laid on the co-operation between the Government and the Chamber in deciding knotty problems which arose during the war. That institution "should continue as each can learn a lot from the other."

A controversy has recently arisen at home on the all important question of the number of languages necessary for a well equipped scholar. A professor, who has written a little book on the Greek of the New Testament, apologises for his small linguistic attainments. He says he is not a specialist in the Semitic languages, though he knows Hebrew and Aramaic, and can use Coptic and Sanscrit. His "modest" equipment is completed by Latin, Greek, French, German, Anglo-Saxon, Assyrian, Dutch, Gothic and Italian. The pro-

NATIONAL Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION.

TIENTSIN, APRIL 1st-6th.
800 DELEGATES EXPECTED.

What is expected to be the largest and most important convention to the Y.M.C.A. of China ever held is to meet in Tientsin, April 1st to 6th. The occasion will be a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Y.M.C.A. in China.

Tientsin, where this convention is to meet, is also the city in which the first Y.M.C.A. work began in China. The pioneer secretary, Mr. D. Willard Lyon, arrived in Tientsin in 1895. Early in 1896, two more secretaries were added, Mr. Robert Galley, now of Peking, and Mr. Robert Lewis, formerly of Shanghai, and now general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Cleveland, U. S. A. Mr. F. S. Brockman, a recent visitor to Hongkong, also came to China the latter part of that year.

Delegates to this convention are expected from every province having Young Men's Christian Associations. There are now 29 city associations and 159 student associations, the total membership being more than 40,000. Over 800 delegates are expected from 16 provinces. Special travelling rates are being secured by the convention authorities.

Ex-President Li Yuan Hung, who as a private citizen and as president of the country has always been sympathetic towards the Y.M.C.A., will welcome the delegates in person at the convention headquarters. He is also to give an opening address at the first meeting of the convention. Since his retirement from political life President Li has spent most of his time in Tientsin. He is a sustaining member of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. and has spoken from the Association platform a number of times.

Invitations have been extended to many of the prominent men of China, and the following are expected to participate in the convention:—

Sir John Jordan.
Hon. C. T. Wang.
Hon. C. D. Tenny, acting United States Minister to China.
Mr. Chang Po Ling, President of National College, Tientsin.
Hua C. C. Wang, Chinese representative of Chinese Eastern Railway of Siberia.

Mr. T. C. Yen, Managing Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Changsha Division.
Mr. P. W. Kwo, President of the Nanking Normal Training School.

Mr. C. C. Nieh.
Mr. Rev. L. H. Roots, Bishop of Hankow.

Among the visiting delegates expected from other countries is Mr. K. T. Paul. Mr. Paul is an Indian who has received the highest educational training it is possible for the British Government in India to give. Mr. Paul is the National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of India.

This convention will be one of the most notable gatherings of the leaders of young men in the Orient. The theme of the convention will be "China of To-morrow." Further accounts of the coming convention will appear in this paper from time to time.

essor should be able to find his way about with those few languages. But are they necessary? There is a man in Hongkong who boasts he can find his way all over the New Territories and the only Chinese he knows is "hal-pin-shi."

It is understood a movement is afoot to arrange for a run in the New Territories for riders of Harley-Davidson motor-cycles. There are quite a number of these machines in the Colony and if the meet is properly supported a good time should be spent. If riders will send in their names to me c/o the China Mail I will undertake to forward them to the organisers.

The comment in "Adversaria" about the guarding of the wireless station is bound to make old Defence Corps men reminiscence inclined. They will feel like recalling the days when, mounted on a platform and exposed to all the winds of Heaven, they kept watch over the Huns in the internment camp at Huihngom. They will again experience that feeling of relief with which they saw their "guesses" embark for Australia and recall how they looked forward to the return to regular routine with no more "nights out." In imagination they will again speed along the roads in a motor-car to Telegraph Bay for more guard duties and happily may even now jump with joy at the remembrance of the cessation of this work. Then came the guard. Nightly did sections of the Corps journey to Stumers-keeping watch and ward over the wireless station. What stories may not be again conjured up? The mosquitoes, the snakes, the bridge parties, the—but that word had better be censured. Maybe many will shed a silent tear over the ultimate fate of that guard. It disappeared quite suddenly and in the place of the black-clad picket came two watchmen. Apparently they did the work effectively for no attempt to wreck the installation has been heard of. But the members of the D.C. smiled and wondered "what'll they find us to do next."

POINTS OF VIEW.

"BELLA SPREE" PHILOSOPHISES.

Well, I have been strolling this week as usual through Chinatown and the business section, with my friend the Wise Man from the States. As customary, we could not help noticing a few funny things here and there.

"The world is not getting so terribly monotonous all over," I exclaimed, "in spite of Pierre Loti's sad complaints. Here is a sight that one could not see in Europe any longer. It is so perfectly medieval!" In fact, out of the Hongkong Hotel came a gang of Adams, "well earning their bread at the sweat of their brows." They were taking the passengers' luggage on board the "Venezuela."

"Could not the Managers of the Hotel," I asked, "provide themselves with a motor-truck which would save lots of useless labour? I know they are not stingy and like to run things in up-to-date fashion." Not an answer, but a sphinx's look from the Chinese merchant who accompanied us.

On the bund, two coolies were carrying a bale of fish from the ship to the godown. It did not weigh more than 500 pounds, I was told. Again I uttered a word of sympathy and asked why Hongkong was so deficient in motor-trucks. This time I solved the riddle. The yellow sphinx explained to me that it would be utterly uncharitable to introduce in Chinatown such barbaric devices as machinery to take the rice out of the Chinese coolies' mouths. This was a land of keen competition and everybody should be given a fair chance to live. In the same way, a good citizen should continue writing with the brush which is hand-made and home-made, instead of adopting these metallic pens that come from foreign lands and do not help the artisan in his work. As for the bad lights with which the jewellers were contented to work in their back-shop, well, why should they grumble if their ancestors wrought masterpieces with much worse lights? Is John Chinaman becoming a weakling that he needs artificial help to work well?

I was convinced: a little difference in the angle of vision, that is all the gap between the East and the West.

A little further, we fell across emules of Dempsey and Carpenter: Two coolies had come to blows and were smashing each other's faces in real classical fashion.

"I suppose," I said, "there is nothing else a man can do but retaliate when he has received a blow. It is a matter of honour, more precious by far than life." "That depends on the point of view too," my American friend said. Among the Red Indians with whom he has lived it is he who has lost his temper and strikes who has lost face. "I am sorry for you, old chap, but you have no more dignity in my eyes," would be a sufficient moral blow for retaliation. How can a man become a leader of his tribe on the Great Hunting Grounds of the Far Beyond if he cannot control his own little person? An Indian who has once got angry has lost his soul without redemption; that is why he will sit alone for days holding his chin or hiding his face for fear of saying the word or striking the blow that will lose him for ever.

Hum, hum, beware of thoughts of daily occurrence. It is a lot harder to define happiness, progress, honour and points of etiquette than to run the House of Representatives. Since the Adversarian is no longer on strike, will he gallantly step on the field and give us his own point of view on the subject?

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.
[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Dear Sir,—I am directed by Major Wakeman to forward the following information for publication in your paper if you wish:—

1. Total number of applications for enrolment in the Volunteer Force received to date 156
2. Number of these applicants who were members of the Hongkong Defence Corps on 23rd December, 1919 115
Number of other applicants who were members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Hongkong Defence Corps prior to leaving Hongkong for active service 17
Number of applicants who were not members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve or Hongkong Defence Corps 24

3. Number of applicants over 40 years of age 44
Yours faithfully,
G. E. STEWART, Captain.
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, March 1, 1920.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

"Propaganda is, for any cause the breath of life, but the official subsidising of advertisements of official policy is a poisonous business. It may begin well but it is bound to end badly. We may take as one objectionable manifestation of how official propaganda works the volume in the guise of a blue-book, recording the work of the British War Cabinet, 'presented to Parliament by command of his Majesty.' This precious volume professes to inform the British public on the subject of the Siberian adventure. On this subject it begins, 'The dominant feature of the situation was the presence of thousands of Austrian and German prisoners of war, who, released by the Bolsheviks from any kind of internment (sic) or control, were rapidly organising themselves under their own officers and repressing the country.' We know now, and the responsible Ministers of the British Government must have known long before this book was printed, that this was entirely untrue. The unfortunate prisoners are still in their internment camps. These under the care of the Japanese have had the worse of their physical sufferings alleviated, but the great majority are in a condition of the utmost misery, dying of hunger and cold and going mad with despair, while the British War Cabinet, which remembered their existence for its own purposes, utterly forgets them now they are of no further use for propaganda. The sham blue-book then goes on to describe how the Allied representatives for many weeks strove in Moscow to get the Soviet Government to consent to Allied intervention in Russia for the purpose of countering German influence, and ascribes the failure to the German influence in Moscow being too strong. Even the murders of Mirbach and Eichorn (sic) did not satisfy them. The book relates in the most ingenious manner how the landing of a British force in North Russia was followed by an anti-Bolshevik revolution, and how a polyglot force invaded Siberia for the purpose of rescuing the Czechs. Concerning the Czechs the book says that they 'maintained their organisation after the Russian collapse and were encamped at different points along the Siberian railway,' and that 'When the anti-Bolshevik movements in Siberia began the Czech-Slovaks became the masters of many points along the railway as well as of the port of Vladivostok.' If this is to go down to posterity as raw material for the historian, it may be wondered what that critic will think of it, as a narrative of fact. He will ask, in the first place, how it was that a large body of prisoners of war maintained a military organisation, and he may discover that it was permitted by the Soviet Government, who allowed the men to proceed to Vladivostok for the purpose of leaving Russia. He will be fortunate if he ever finds a really true version of how the Czechs simultaneously along a great length of railway by which they were proceeding, were suddenly persuaded that they were about to be disarmed and interned again, and urged to seize the railway. The historian will find some difficulty in understanding how it was that a body of prisoners who were allowed to maintain a military formation and to bear arms, and to be in free communication with Allied military commissioners, suddenly found themselves in possession of the only railway that traversed the larger part of Russia, and instead of being extricated by the polyglot expedition, were turned back by that mission to fight against the Government which had allowed them to carry arms and guaranteed them a passage. It is to be hoped that if the historian of the future finds scope for mordant comment in these happenings, he will not be led into the error of putting the blame on the brave Czechs, who were only the tools of a conspiracy contrived by bigger men. If the historian depends greatly on published official statements, he will wonder greatly how it was that, eighteen months after an expedition went to Siberia to rescue the Czechs from the hands of the Russians (one of the easiest military tasks ever undertaken in the history of war), the Czechs were still no nearer Bohemia, and had for months past lost Vladivostok. He will wonder how, instead of returning to Bohemia, they still came to be scattered all along the railway. 'Cut off' much more than they had been before, and will wonder at their loyalty to the great reactionary who fled fifteen hundred miles and left them to hold the railway and prevent his enemies from pursuing him—only to fall into the hands of the new enemies which his own methods had raised up against him in a country which was at first prepared to take him at his face value.

It is extremely unpleasant to have to put it on record that a book presented to Parliament by command of the King so carefully misrepresents the history which it sets out to record. Maybe it is the result of five years of war, with all its demoralising influences. But there is the unhappy fact that we end by making misrepresentations such as we began by denouncing—the agency of official propaganda must flow on to this in the end.—Japan Chronicle.

Spent your evenings in WALLA Launch.

POPULAR FALLACIES
REGARDING EXCHANGES.

We should very much like to share the enthusiasm of the *Hochi* for the wisdom of present-day British finance. The article finds a deep astuteness in the depreciation of the pound sterling, and proof thereof in the trade statistics. Unfortunately there are very good reasons for believing that the evidence does not point in the direction indicated. The *Hochi* points indeed, to the seriousness of the £50,000,000 interest due annually on American loans rising through depreciation to £70,000,000. It says nothing of how the interest on money due Britain by her debtors is affected, but that is the more important matter of the two. So far we have seen no statement as to the manner in which either set of loans is to be repaid. Were they ordinary loans they would be repaid in the ordinary currency of the creditors of the lending country, and the rate of exchange would then be a matter of great moment to the borrowing country. But these are, for the greater part, loans from one Government to another, and there may be an arrangement to repay them in gold. A large part of the money was borrowed by Britain to lend to her Allies, and the second borrower probably had better terms than the first. On this point we have sought information in "The War Cabinet Report for the year 1918" only to find that Chapter XVII, "Financial Summary," gives a list of the debts owing to Britain, but only skates lightly over certain unspecified borrowings "in more than half a dozen countries on unfavourable terms." If the loans are all repayable in the ordinary way, it will be obvious that Britain will lose very heavily by her diminished exchange. The United States is the chief creditor. It matters little to Britain whether she has to pay \$50,000,000 interest or \$70,000,000, for both represent the same number of dollars and the same amount of gold. The value of the dollar has itself declined, so on a gold basis it will be easier to pay the \$250,000,000 than it was before. But if Britain is to receive from her own creditors approximately \$50,000,000 interest a year, it will be no consolation to her that she receives 50 francs to the pound instead of 25. What is of moment to Britain is that her creditors will be able to buy for a small amount of gold enough Bradburys to pay the interest while it will take a much larger amount of gold to buy the dollars (depreciated as they may be) to pay the American creditors. Much of Britain's credit, then, depends upon the method of repayment of loans—whether repayment of either hand is to be according to rate of exchange or in the actual gold currency (or equivalent weight of bullion) of each creditor country. Nothing is ever stated on this head. If the rate of exchange enters into the calculation, then those in control of British finance are throwing away hundreds of millions for the sake of the convenience of issuing unlimited Bradburys. The only conceivable use of unlimited Bradburys is to cheat the domestic bondholders by repaying them in a depreciated currency; but the repayment of domestic loans is only a transfer of money from the taxpayer to the bondholder and makes no difference to the national wealth. If it were found impossible to meet the domestic obligations the issue of unlimited Bradburys would be preferable, even from the bondholder's point of view, to repudiation; but the existence of foreign loans makes such a dubious method of dealing with domestic liabilities worse than useless.

The *Hochi* considered the relations of the depreciation of the pound sterling only from the point of view of repayment to America—the only point of view that does not really matter. The other point with which it deals is the effect upon foreign trade, and here too it echoes the usual phrase and consequently draws an unwarranted conclusion. There is just one grain of truth in the idea that a low rate of exchange helps exports, but it is a very small one, and weighs nothing in the scale of the balance of trade. It is best illustrated by taking an imaginary case. We will suppose that Mr. Ford has an English factory in which his costs of output were, in normal times, equal to those in America. We have, then, an English car at £100 the exact equivalent of an American car at \$500. The invoice price in Japan it takes just about ¥1,000 to square. Now suppose a flood of Bradburys is let loose on England and the pound sterling goes down to 77. You can then buy the English Ford for ¥700, and there is a rush of orders. While stocks last and the men's patience holds out there is an appearance of great prosperity as the result of the low rate of exchange. But before the order can be fulfilled the men at the works, owing to the rise in prices, are all demanding £10 a month instead of £7, materials all

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for the speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, evidence was entered into in the case in which a Chinese is charged with the murder of a compatriot, at First Street, West Point, on Feb. 18, by beating him to death with a bamboo pole, in the course of a fight.

Before proceeding with the case, the Police, on the instruction of the Crown Solicitor, obtained permission from the Magistrate to amend the charge to one of manslaughter.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Inspector Macdonald said the act was committed during a fight between deceased and prisoner, over a little boy. About 3.30 p.m. on Feb. 18, deceased, prisoner and two others were in a cubicle at 52, First Street and prisoner asked a boy to go out and pawn a cap for him, as he was short of money. The boy refused to do as he was told, as the man had on a previous occasion slapped him. A few minutes later deceased asked the boy to pawn a jacket for him, and the boy readily agreed to do this. He went to the pawn-broker and, receiving 40 cents, he returned to the house. When the boy left the premises prisoner went downstairs and apparently waited for the boy, and when the lad returned prisoner struck him. Deceased heard about it and told the boy not to be afraid of prisoner as he would stand by him. This evidently annoyed the prisoner, and words were passed. A quarrel ensued and the chief tenant of the house ordered the combatants out, telling them to fight on the streets. The two men went out, the prisoner arming himself with a bamboo-pole and the deceased with a broom-stick. In the street the altercation was resumed and the weapons were freely used. Prisoner was seen in strike deceased on the head on no less than three occasions. When deceased fell to the ground in an unconscious condition prisoner ran away. Deceased was taken into the house where he remained unconscious, and his brother informed the Police. Deceased was removed to the hospital and died the next day. Prisoners were then arrested.

Dr. To stated that death was due to fracture of the skull.

Mr. Smith remanded the case till this afternoon.

go up in the same ratio, and the proprietors suddenly discover that they have been manufacturing at a loss, just as their employees have been living at a loss, and they have to raise pay to £10 and prices to £143. Now this supposes a case where everything is absolutely automatic and differences are adjusted as soon as discovered, with expert accountancy and complete goodwill. What really happens is that the manufacturer curses his employees for holding the pistol to his head just when the shop is full of orders, the men go on strike, and more is lost than ever. The employer may not see it, but what he is actually trying to do is to fulfil foreign orders by means of sweated wages. What really happens also is an extensive disorganisation and demoralisation of trade and the advantages gained by the depreciation in exchange are that the manufacturer inadvertently sells out his stocks at loss, and receives a number of orders which he cannot fulfil. The disadvantages are that himself and his employees are impoverished and his business is ruined. And yet men supposed to be of great brainpower gravely discuss the great advantages of depreciating the exchange. It says something for the high reputation of British finance that though every sound principle has been set at naught by statesmen who knew nothing of finance but were ready to adopt any expedient, however extravagant, to win the war (and anything, it is true was better than losing the war), their very excesses are discussed, not only by the *Hochi* but even by American experts, as probable evidence of deep design. As for the *Hochi*'s evidence—the figures showing the recovery of British trade—it is totally irrelevant. When practically the whole population of a great manufacturing country has been diverted from its normal occupations to war and war work, the cessation of exports and it should mean a diminution of imports. Allowing for a slight tendency to decline, while the growth of exports is healthy enough, albeit that the hectic flush of high sterling figures is not all that it looks. A country whose expertness in excess of all rivals does not lose all its skill as a result of four years of war, and naturally finds some of its old markets still open for its wares. But the *Hochi* seems to think that it is only the low rate of exchange that has enabled Manchester to supply Calcutta and Canton with cotton goods again. This is going out of the way to discover a wrong inference. As rivals in trade and finance, Japanese may take it as a perfectly sound proposition that the decline in Britain's rate of exchange is on the whole, a serious detriment to Britain. It does not follow, of course, that it will be any benefit to Japan—except in the paying off of her old sterling bonds.—*Japan Chronicle*.

PROTECTION GONE MAD.

A more inchoate, ill-compacted measure has never been introduced into the House of Commons than the Imports and Exports Regulation Bill, for which "the Great Auk," otherwise Sir Auckland Geddes, is responsible. Its avowed objects are to prevent dumping and to protect "key" industries from the blighting blast of foreign competition. But it seeks to achieve these objects in the most clumsy and tortuous way that the mind of man could conceive. It is impossible even in this crude and credulous House that so preposterous a Bill can ever pass into law. Never was there such a target for attack. If there is any critical faculty, left in Parliament this Bill should, in the second reading debate, be riddled beyond repair.

I am not a fanatical Free Trader, always ready to ride a particular theory of economics to the death. It never seemed to me that the last word of economic wisdom was uttered by Richard Cobden. I cannot forget that Free Trade was Cobden only one aspect of a political and social creed of *laissez faire* which has wrought much evil in our commonwealth. But I hold that for a country like Great Britain, relying so largely on foreign sources for her food and raw materials, freedom of trade is as vital as oxygen to the human organism; in short, the condition of her commercial health. A Free Trader is not obliged to defend dumping nor to belittle the importance of "key" industries. But he is entitled to say that the dumping evil has been grossly exaggerated and to scoff at the dictum of a Protectionist M.P., Mr. George Terrell, that all our industries are "key" industries. A year ago, in his memorable letter to Mr. Bonar Law, during the General Election campaign, the Prime Minister said—

It is necessary that security should be given against the unfair competition to which our industries have been in the past subjected by the dumping of goods here, below the actual cost of production.

Now in this Bill the selling price in the country of origin is taken as the test, often a vastly different thing from the cost of production. There is a similar deviation from the Prime Minister's undertaking in regard to "key" industries, defined by him last November as "those on which the life of the nation depends." Can lithophone, hosiery, litch, needles, gauges, and gasmaniles be so classified? Yet these are scheduled in the Bill, together with synthetic dyes and drug, optical glass and laboratory porcelain, as "goods the importation of which may be prohibited." Even with regard to essential "key" industries like synthetic dyes and optical glass—for the manufacture of which this country is naturally as well adapted as Germany—it would be better to protect them while they are struggling to their feet by a Government grant-in-aid than by the method of hostile tariff or prohibition. Exclusion of the foreign article tends to keep up prices and to remove from the home producer the incentive to excel.

But the glaring faults in this Bill are to be found in its machinery. Hitherto the open ports of Britain have acted like a magnet, drawing to themselves by an irresistible attraction, commodities of every description from every continent and every zone. All this is now to be changed. The free movement of trade is to be impeded at every port by regulations, rules, certificates, and a legion of interfering officials. At any moment a steamer in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Cardiff may be held up because of a suspicion that her cargo consists of foreign goods intended to be sold in this country below their selling price in France or Germany or America—no distinction is drawn between ally or enemy. A "sworn declaration" is required from the consignee of the goods, a valid certificate from the proper officer (meaning the British Consul) on the other side, a declaration by the importer, and heaven knows what beside. If after all these preliminaries it is found that the cargo is illegal, the importer is permitted to compound for his sin by paying to the Commissioners "a sum equal to the amount by which the foreign value of the goods exceeds the import price thereof." Interference does not end at the port. There is an absolute prohibition of the sale of these goods in the United Kingdom at less than their foreign price. Everybody knows that wholesalers and retailers sometimes sell a particular line of goods at a loss, arranging to make on the swings what they lose on the roundabouts. That expedient will no longer be open to them if this Bill becomes law. Its authors seem to regard a man who sells cheaply as an enemy of the people whose nefarious devices must be frustrated at all costs. As for the foreigner who wants to send his goods here, he is little better than a criminal whose dangerous operations must be watched by our consuls abroad, and whose goods on their arrival in a British port will have to run the gauntlet of spies, informers, and inquisitorial officials. If this is the only way to prevent dumping, then the remedy is worse than the disease. Dumping to the detriment of our own industries is, in fact, more of a bogey than a reality.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the V.R.C. last night, W. Hall met and defeated Wong Po Keung, in their billiard match in connection with the annual competition for the Billiard Championship of the Colony. He won by 116 points. For quite a while the match was very close, but Hall gradually drew ahead, and won rather comfortably. The scores were: Hall 500, Wong Po Keung 384. Hall's highest break was 23, and his opponent's 21.

To-night E. Guimaraes will play P.A. Yvanovich. It is the opinion of many that the winner of this match will be in the final.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Ujo Maru," Captain S. Krosse, 2494 tons, arrived yesterday at 4 p.m. from Milne with 3078 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Longsang," Capt. J. U. Simpson, 1093 tons, arrived yesterday at 11.05 a.m. from Manila with 39 bags of mail and 1,221 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hokuto Maru," Captain N. Suzuki, 2260.92 tons, arrived yesterday at 12 noon from Balikpapan with 348.27 tons of general cargo and 2 bags of mail.

The s.s. "Wheatland Montana," Capt. H. W. McNeilly, 5,151 tons, arrived yesterday at 11.40 a.m. from Kobe with 409 tons of steel, salt, herring, nails, wire and merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Wuhu" (Capt. Roberts) sailed for Shanghai via Swatow at noon to-day.

The s.s. "Pak Wo," (Capt. Dahl) sailed for Ningpo and Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-day with 1200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chinkiang," (Capt. Thomson) sailed for Shanghai via Amoy at 6.30 a.m. to-day with 2000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Liangchow," (Captain Hooker) sailed for Bangkok via Swatow at 10 a.m. to-day with 560 tons of general cargo.

When American steel is offered for sale here below its selling price in America are we to refuse that proffered boon even though our own steel manufacturers cannot supply the home demand? I am told that some of the goods in this schedule of forbidden imports cannot be obtained at the present time in sufficient quantities in this country. If that is so, it is not folly to forbid British consumers to purchase them abroad? These restrictions and prohibitions are the outcome of a false theory of economics. International trade is an exchange of goods. When you buy from the foreigner you must also sell to him. Foreign goods dumped here can only be paid for by sending out British goods or performing British services. Imports create exports.

The elaborate and intricate machinery of this Bill seems to have been specially contrived in order to put impediments in the way of foreign trade, in operation it will prove as detrimental to business as did the system of licences and prohibitions during the war. For those there was the justification of necessity; the Government wanted to economise tonnage. For these new obstacles there is no justification. One of the mischiefs of the Bill is its arbitrary procedure. Nobody can tell beforehand what ships may be held up, or what duty may be imposed on the imported goods. Uncertainty always paralyses business. Far better to have a regular tariff on all imported manufactures than uncertain imposts dependent on the caprice of a committee or the whims of an official. And what has become of the doctrine of Parliamentary control? The House of Commons has always jealously guarded its taxing function. Under this Bill that function is appropriated by the Board of Trade. It is true that Sir A. Geddes proposes to nominate to the "Trade Regulation Committee" ten members of Parliament; but the House will indeed abdicate its authority if it accepts as satisfactory this substitute for the full fiscal control that is its right.

The Bill has not the ghost of a chance of passage into law this side of Christmas. There will, therefore, be ample time for commercial opinion to make its voice heard against it. I observe with amazement among its "backers" the name of Sir Alfred Mond, formerly the leading spirit in the Free Trade Union. "Et tu Brute!" will be the comment of his old comrades-in-arms. But it is not merely Free Traders who ought to resist this Bill. Its proposal to set up a port inspection and to fetter once more our expanding commerce must be hateful to all commercial men. After five years of State control what British trade wants before all things is liberty, not more restrictions and to be bound again in endless coils of red tape.—*Truth*.

"WALLA WALLA" MOTOR boats are built for your service.

A SLEEPY WATCHMAN.

The Indian watchman of Messrs. Mohideen & Co., the jewellers who were recently robbed of money and jewellery to the value of \$26,000, was this morning charged before Mr. Smith with being asleep whilst on duty. He pleaded "not guilty."

Lance-Sergeant Andrews said at about 4.30 a.m., he went on his rounds to see if the watchmen were at their posts. When he came to Mohideen's shop, he called out to the defendant, but received no reply. Witness struck a match and found the defendant fast asleep in his chair. Witness woke him, took his number and reported him.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

WE have this day OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE, at 18, Chater Road, Hongkong.

Messrs. R. J. HALL and P. A. DINON are authorised to SIGN for the Company in Hongkong for procurement.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

1st March, 1920, Shamoen, Canton.

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1915.

THE KUNG ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 188 of The Companies Ordinance 1911, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above named Company will be held at No. 240 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1920, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before the Company showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of and of having any explanation that may be given by the liquidator and for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution disposing of the books accounts and documents of the company and the liquidator.

Dated the First day of March, 1920.

YU IU SHEUNG, Liquidator.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, March 3rd, TEA DANCE from 4 to 7 P.M. DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, March 6th, TEA DANCE from 4 to 7 P.M. DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, March 7th, ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, During Tiffin and afternoon tea.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

March 6, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

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NOTICES.

BRINGS THE SUMMER GARDEN
TO YOUR
WINTER TABLE.LUSCIOUS FRUITS FROM THE
LAND OF KENT—

Raspberries in Syrup	per tin	90 cts.
Strawberries	" "	90 "
Black Currants	" "	\$1.00 "
Gooseberries	" "	65 cts.
Victoria Plums	" "	65 "
Loganberries	" "	90 "
Cherries	" "	90 "
Damsons	" "	75 "

Edgars Marrowfat Peas per tin 40 cts.

grown and packed in Kent.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW
DANCE
RECORDS.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

18, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1202.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS,
FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISE TYRES,
HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW,
BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,
ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.

Re-painting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage

No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 650.

NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations.

CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manicure. Try it.

Pepsodent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN

"Choice of all
Choice Mineral Waters"

Do you know



That TWO HUNDRED AND ONE of the most eminent physicians of America petitioned Congress a few years ago to admit Tansan free of Custom's charges?

That Tansan has carried off the HIGHEST AWARDS at every Exhibition where it has been shown in competition with most of the best known waters in the world?

That Tansan will counteract the injurious effects of bad whisky?

That the Tansan Spring is open to inspection to any one desirous of seeing this remarkable water issuing from its source?

For particulars apply to

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

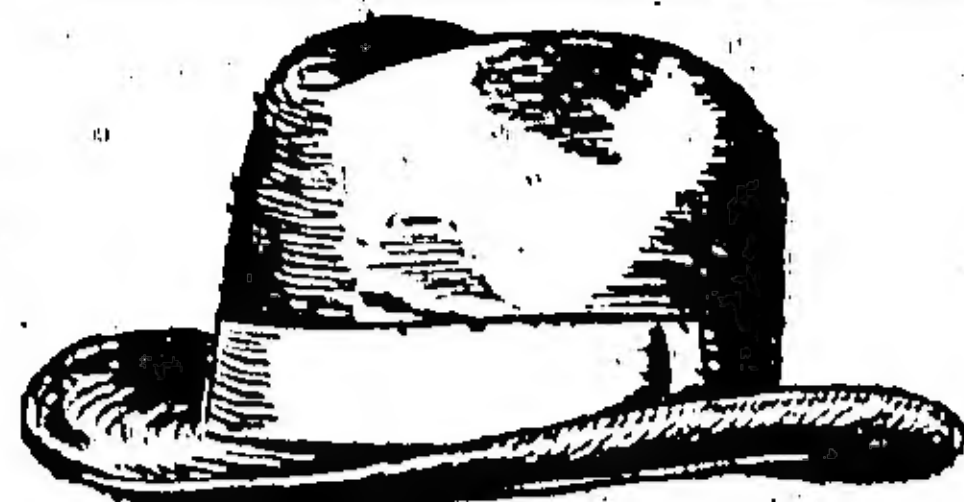
WINE MERCHANTS,

8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East



SINGLE and DOUBLE
TERAI HATS.
The most comfortable Hat
for Sports wear.
NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED.
MACKINTOSH
A CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
14, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 29.

CARPENTIER'S STORY.

Out of the mountain of explanations, deductions, and criticisms concerning my swift and dramatic defeat of Joe Beckett, there stands out in a way fantastic, the suggestion that it was because I hypnotised the British champion. And there have come to my home in Paris letters from men and women, not a few highly placed and distinguished, pleading for my story of it all.

I have laughed and rocked and roared; that little man Francois Descamps—whimsical and mysterious and uncanny *The Daily Mail* has described him—has shared my amusement in a fashion riotous.

"The fluence, son, Georges; ha, ha, oh-oh!" he cries even now as I write, and his eyes will dance and romp as he snaps his fingers as the "Professor of Lens" used to do in days long gone when, I, his famous pupil, conspired with him to profit by the credulity of the folk of my immediate countryside. This, my story, which I now write, is a plain and unvarnished one.

When I was little more than a child, so little and white-faced, I crept one day, uninvited, into the rough-and-ready gymnasium of Francois Descamps, which was in the neighbourhood of my home.

Descamps styled himself "The Professor." He was physical culturist, boxer, gymnast, conjurer, and, in his spare moments, a Socialist of a particularly aggressive type; in my childhood, and through my big eyes, I saw in him a man unusual and mysterious. When he beheld me—half scared, wondering I was—he would know my errand, and when I, in fear and trepidation, told him that I wanted to box like the English, he chuckled, so I thought, like some demon.

"My son," said he, "go home to your mother."

But I persisted. I told him that already I had ventured to try my hand in a boxing-booth which at that moment was in Lens, and I had decided to become a boxer.

"But you are too frail, too young; you will be killed," he declared.

However, I persuaded him to allow me to put the gloves on. How I shaped he did not say, but without consulting me he interviewed and got permission from my parents to allow him to take me into his charge. And I knew great joy!

EARLY DAYS AND EARLY WAYS.
Now, Descamps, voluble, extravagant, insistent from the very first day I became his pupil, used to conjure up pictures of the time when I would be champion of the world, when both of us would be enormously wealthy. And this is how we set out to gain fame and fortune.

Little or nothing was known about *la base anglaise* in Northern France, and being so young, the day when I would have a match was remote. Descamps, though "The Professor," and incidentally an incorrigible optimist, was splendidly conscious that neither of us could live on future possibilities. His pupils were not sufficiently numerous to bring him more than a handful of francs, and so every Sunday at a very early hour we would set out from Lens for some country place, may be ten or twelve miles distant. Having arrived there, we would separate, so that Descamps might find the best, and most frequented cafes.

Into one or more he would go, and while he took some inexpensive and innocuous refreshment, he would fall to taking stock of his fellows. With one or two of them he would engage in conversation, and reap a big store of local knowledge. As soon as possible he would come to my hiding-

place and, having imparted to me all the information he had acquired about various men, their shape and size, and their mannerisms, and drummed into my ears sharp and distinct characteristics of the place, he would sit down and write out his "play-bill." Which would take this form:

The Juggler Magnificent.
Professor Descamps.
Acrobat Superb.
Georges Carpentier.
The Man of Mystery.
Professor Descamps, assisted by his famous pupil, Georges Carpentier.
La Boxe Anglaise.
Professor Descamps and his famous pupil, Georges Carpentier.
Grand Finale.

Professor Descamps will hypnotise his famous pupil, Georges Carpentier.

MY "TRANCE"

The hypnotic turn Descamps would preface by the wildest, the weirdest, the most ridiculous volume of words it was possible for any man to manufacture. And this, embellished by much tearing of his long black hair, would pave the way for him to send me on a borrowed chair. Creeping up to me with arms outstretched, he would first stroke my face, mutter something unintelligible, and before a completely open-mouthed audience, he would look into my eyes with all the tensile in his soul for a few seconds, pass his hands in a strange, frightening manner over me, and then, as per arrangement, I would half-swoon and become rigid.

The moment had now come for me to fall into a trance, so I succumbed to the "magic spell" of "Professor Descamps, the celebrated hypnotist!" And I would tell, in language elaborate and mystical, of things that were the intimate and personal concern of many folk who made up our audience.

Until I had my first real fight for money—the purse was, if I remember rightly, some 25 francs—it was necessary for me at the week-ends to tour the country cafes as a hypnotic subject; by allowing myself to be sent into a trance on each and every Sunday Descamps was held in his one consuming ambition, which was to introduce me to the world as a champion boxer. With very truth I can assure you that neither Descamps nor myself has ever engaged in one moment's study of hypnotism.

It is true, however, that I have put it on record that before a fight Descamps takes into himself all that there is in me except my ability to fight and my passion for fighting. Which statement, though a figure of speech, is no wild exaggeration. But he does receive into himself my normal non-fighting self because of his or my hypnotic power; this he does because in a manner quite remarkable I can, and do, detach myself from everything except my immediate purpose, which is to fight when I take the ring; and it is Descamps—by his sympathy, by his great love for me, by our long association, who has taught me how, so long as I remain a pugilist to concentrate wholly and entirely upon my work.

From the moment I agree to engage in a match it is plainly understood between Descamps and myself that I am to be neither troubled nor concerned about details.

We, I think, enjoy a unique position. We are not bound together by any contract. He is my manager because he has always been my manager.

Descamps comes to me and says, "Georges, you are to fight So-and-So on such a date."

It is Descamps who arranges all financial matters. I fight, not with a "hypnotic punch," but after days

HUGE PRICES FOR PALACES.

SIX BIDDERS AT £150,000.
RENT-ROLLS DOUBLED.

Park-lane palaces and the luxurious dwellings in Mayfair and Belgrave are gradually changing hands, and big efforts, a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent writes, are being made by the newly rich—especially Northern clients, who have become enormously wealthy during the war—to get a mansion in the exclusive society districts.

An instance of this was given by Messrs. Mabbet and Edge, who have been appointed to sell privately a Louis XVI house in Mayfair, containing a collection of works of art which the owner has taken 25 years to collect.

Amongst these are important pieces of art, which Richard Wallace and a friend in Paris obtained. They were left as heirlooms, and acquired by the present owner under the direction of the Courts.

The principals would not disclose who the present tenant of this Mayfair "mystery" house is, with its Sevres China, Gobelins tapestries, exquisite panelling, and galleried staircase, for which the lowest purchase price is £150,000.

It is so close a secret that even the clerks in the office are not aware of the client, said the principal, but the present owner is a lifelong collector of works of art, and has insisted, even to prospective purchasers, on the closest secrecy.

But the most astonishing feature this private sale is that no less than six persons informed the agents that they were willing to pay £150,000 for this wonderful home.

This is not an isolated instance of huge sums being forthcoming for a home in Mayfair and Belgrave, he said. "There is a waiting list of people, who will pay almost any price for a home in these neighbourhoods, provided it is just what they want."

Society is leaving the south-western districts and tending to go north, and profits of 120 per cent. have been made by owners in the favoured neighbourhoods. There is no difficulty in finding wealthy would-be purchasers for any of the palatial dwellings in London, but there is the greatest difficulty in finding the property.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

Mr. A. H. Blake lectured on Dec. 20 to members of the London Rambling Society on old St. Paul's, relating the interesting facts which stand in the open air, by the few remains of the ancient cloisters. Inside the Cathedral the visitors heard the story of the only complete relic of old St. Paul's—the monument of Dr. Donne. This famous Dean refused to have his portrait painted unless he was lying on a couch, wrapped in a shroud, with a sepulchral urn at his feet, and it is thus that the sculptor has represented him. In the great fire this curious monument was split in two, but no sign of this can now be detected. The party were interested to find that the modern Paul's Cross is not (as its inscription states it is) on the actual site of the original Cross.

and weeks' close study of the man who is to be my opponent.

BECKETT'S PSYCHOLOGY.
I felt sure before I met Beckett that I knew him intimately; I got into the inside of his mind; I felt as if I watched him walk unceasingly around the ring in his faded dressing-gown that he was obsessed by the feeling and the sureness in him that he was strong. The semicircle he described in his walk convinced me that he suffered impatience to demonstrate to those who looked on that by his bigness, his power, he could win the fight.

I was sure of victory when I straight away landed my left hand fully in the face, for then I knew Beckett was engaged in trying to unravel a puzzle which he, perhaps without knowing it, had made. Beckett did not think about the science of the game and so suffered from mental foginess.

That I or anybody else, put, "the magic spell" over him; that I, or anybody else, hypnotised him, is, of course, preposterous.

I hit Beckett hard on the chin with my right hand; my mind, my soul, my whole body were in that blow, and so I held to the European heavy-weight championship.

The boxing hypnotist has not yet been born.

GEORGES CARPENTIER.

A PLAN TO MAKE TWO IRELANDS.

To make two Irelands grow where only one grew before might hardly seem to be an ideal solution of the Irish problem from the standpoint of the English, who for generations have had their hands more than full with one Ireland. But strange to relate, England seems to be the only place where the Lloyd George dual Home-Rule plan for Ireland wins any great popularity. The Northcliffe papers like it as not ideal, but decidedly worth trying. *The Daily News* points out that it gives Ireland "greater autonomy than she has ever enjoyed since she lost her own Parliament."

The proposal, in *The Daily Telegraph's* opinion, will commend itself everywhere "as a just and fair tender of self-government."

Yet these most concerned, the Irish people, both north and south, as represented by their press and other spokesmen both in the old country and in America, are apparently inclined to reject the plan in advance.

The Secretary of the Irish Labour party dismisses it as "unworthy of serious consideration."

George Russell, the Irish poet, sees "nothing in the proposals calculated to produce reconciliation." The *Dublin Evening Telegraph* calls the Lloyd George measure "a political cynic's sad joke at the expense of the nation which he has thrown into chaos."

Three-quarters of the Irish people declares the *Unionist Irish Times*, will reject this bill, the principles of which "are hateful alike to Unionists and to Nationalists." In Ulster the Belfast *News-Letter*, mindful of the recent attempted assassination of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, asks if the Government is "going to yield to a demand for self-government under pressure of a campaign of assassination and terrorism." Ulster, say the correspondents, fears the plan as meaning eventual "domination by the Sinn Fein."

A press correspondent in Cork cables the *Universal Service* that at the present time "the Nationalists will not consider a partition, neither will the southern Unionists," while "the Sinn-Feiners will agree to nothing short of a republic."

President de Valera of the "Irish Republic" has stated his belief "that this new parliamentary plan is nothing more than another attempt of British politicians to fool the Irish people." The Irish in this country are equally unfriendly. John Devoy's *Gaelic American* viciously attacks what it calls in a headline "Lloyd George's Still-Born Twins."

Ireland, concludes this paper, "won't have his bastard Home Rule or his twin mice and will stand firm for the Irish Republic, which is the only possible solution of the Irish question."

The plan for giving Ireland a northern and a southern parliament is denounced as "mutilation of the Irish nation," by *The Irish World* (New York), which predicts that the Irish people "will inform Lloyd George and his Orange coadjutors that Ireland is a nation, one and indivisible, and that as such she will never consent to the mutilation proposed in the substitute for the Home-Rule Act on the statute-book."

As the New York *World* sums it up, "Ireland greets Premier Lloyd George's Home-Rule proposal with disdain." Ulster, it says, "wants only union without conditions; Sinn Fein will have nothing less than absolute disunion."

Other American papers despair of any solution of the Irish problem for some time to come. The New York *Herald* thinks that Sir Horace Plunkett was right when he said the other day that no plan for Ireland "evolved in England by Englishmen would ever be effective."

But the New York *Evening Post* agrees with Premier Lloyd George when he says that the settlement of the Irish problem is not to be found in the enactment of a Home-Rule scheme, but in its operation. The trouble, it says, is not that Ireland's ills are past remedy, but that a thoroughgoing remedy has never been tried to the point of being actually applied. It bids Englishmen "shake off that 'paralyzing fatalism' which is so common among them when they talk of their sister island. How, asks *The Evening Post*, can the assertion that the Irish question is hopeless be maintained until the attempt to refute it has been made? And the New York paper continues in this hopeful and practical strain:

"It may be that the institution of a single parliament at Dublin would mean revolt in Ulster. It may be that southern Ireland would refuse to accept self-government without Ulster. But neither to Ulster nor to southern Ireland has the challenge been definitely presented. It would have been better for the Irish people if one

scheme or the other had been tried. There might have been serious trouble, but a measure of wisdom would have been bought by the experience, and a large measure of responsibility would have been shifted from the shoulders of the British people, where it does not belong, to the shoulders of the Irish people, where it does belong.

Lloyd George's duty is to pass from words to action. There is overwhelming British opinion—Liberal and Labour as well as Conservative—for the Premier's basic principle that full independence for Ireland is out of the question. It is for Lloyd George, therefore, to rally his majority for putting into effect the scheme he has outlined—a legislature for south Ireland, a legislature for north Ireland, and authority vested in the two legislatures to effect a union when they so desire. Will Sinn Fein reject the partition of the country? Sinn Fein has rejected British rule altogether. Will coercion be necessary to put the scheme into effect? Coercion is now being practised in Ireland. Better a strong hand that attempts to cure than a strong hand that rasps and wounds.

As for the partition of Ireland, seemingly involved in the Lloyd George proposals, there is every reason to believe that the separation will not be permanent. The pull of historic habit and economic forces will draw the two sections together if once the passions of the moment can be demobilized. The German Empire had its origin in a *Zollverein*, an economic union. The two unwilling partners in Ireland, divorced on account of temperamental incompatibility, may yet be reunited by the bonds of a common economic interest."

In his speech outlining the Home-Rule Bill, the British Premier emphasized the fact that in spite of the Sinn Fein agitation and the disorders in Ireland, Britain would never consent to complete separation. He also emphasized the analogy between the powers of the two Parliaments in his plan and those of the States in the American union. On separation he said:

"I think it is right to say, in the face of the innuendoes put forward from Ireland with apparent authority, that any attempt at secession will be fought with the same determination, the same resource, and the same resolve as did the Northern States of America."

"It is important that this be known not merely throughout the world, but in Ireland itself."

Mr. Lloyd George appealed for fair consideration of the new plan, insisting that the question today is not who is to blame for past mistakes but who can settle the problem. Looking around, he "can find no section in Ireland that will accept anything but 'the impossible and the impossible' in the circumstances the British Government must take the responsibility for offering what wisdom and justice dictate."

The main feature of the Lloyd George dual Home-Rule plan include the establishment of two Parliaments: one for the South, one for the North including Ulster. These bodies have the option of creating a single legislature for Ireland with all powers not reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

The Irish representation at Westminster is to be reduced to forty. Each of the two Irish parliaments is to have taxation powers, patterned on those of the American state legislatures, but Britain retains income and profit taxes, customs, excise and postal service. Each House is to control local matters and preserve law and order, except for the higher judiciary and the Army and Navy. Ireland is to "have advantage of all duties and taxes in excess of a fair contribution to the Imperial Government," now estimated at about \$80,000,000 a year. If the United Irish Parliament comes into being, it may expect to receive additional grants of power under the Crown, but any attempt at secession will be put down with a firm hand.

Notifiable disease last week was two cases of diphtheria, two of enteric, and three of cerebro-spinal fever. Since then we have had one case (imported) of small-pox and two of c. s. fever.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH! FISH!
FINNAN HADDOCK
FILLET HADDOCK
KIPPERS

AND
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON
NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

We now have for sale
COULOMNIER CHEESE
DEVONSHIRE CREAM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

GOOD VALUE

IN
STATIONERY GOODS
AT

WHITEAWAY'S

TURNER LINEN STATIONERY

Boxes of Stationery containing 50 Sheets of blue linen paper with 50 envelopes to match
\$1.25 Box.

Turner Linen Memorandum Pads in white or blue.
Size 4 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches.
60 cents Pad.

Turner Linen Writing Pads. Full size in white only.
Size 9 x 7 inches.
\$1.00 Pad.

Turner Linen Envelopes, in blue only.
\$1.00 hundred.

The "WAYLOO" Cambric Writing Pad, containing 100 sheets of fine faint ruled paper. White only.
Excellent Value 90 cts. a Pad.

The "BEATRICE" Pad. 75 sheets of fine lined faced Bank paper. With Blotter.
60 cts. a Pad.

The "RIGHT AWAY" Pad. Large Post Quire White Wave Paper, ruled faint with Blotting Paper complete 30 cts. a Pad.

The "GALA TEA" Box of Stationery, containing 50 sheet Cream laid paper with Envelopes to match.
\$1.50 Box.

"BANKERS" Indelible Ink Powders. Acid proof Waterproof and fadeproof. Sufficient powder to make a Quart of ink.
90 cts.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

30, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

MOTOR THE REPUBLIC MOTOR BOAT FOR BOATS.

Head Office: Praya East Station at Blaka Pier.
Tel. 307. Tel. 1287.
Passengers conveyed to and from steamers and across the harbour. Our reliable craft are eminently suited for PICNIC PARTIES, roomy and economical.

Forget the last Ferry. We take you to Tsim Sha Tsui for \$1.00—specialty reduced fare.
General Terms: \$2.00 per hour or part thereof, or \$1.00 per trip not exceeding 15 minutes.
Our runners will meet you on the WESTERN SIDE of Blaka Pier. For long trips and hire by the day apply to the Superintendent there.
MOK LIN, Managing Director.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY
JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
8, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

HARDWARE AND LOCKS



LOCKS AND HARDWARE

BRITAIN'S EXCHANGE POLICY.

THE LASS Z' FIRM
PRICIPLE.

On the above topic, the *Hochi* has the following—

Since it fell down to \$3.60 in the middle of December last, says the *Hochi*, English exchange on America has never recovered. When the British Government gave up its war-time exchange, which had long been artificially maintained at about \$4.75, it was feared that the rate of exchange would be very unfavourably affected; but even the gloomiest pessimist did not think it possible that it would fall below \$3.25. Nor was there any great immediate change. The situation, however, suddenly changed for the worse in or about July last, when America raised the embargo on gold. In August it was already below \$4.25—a point below which nobody had ever expected it to fall. In October the barrier of \$4 was broken through, the latest rate being somewhere between \$3.60 and \$3.70 which represents a 25 per cent. fall below the parity of \$4.863—a big collapse of about 26 per cent. The price of the pound fell lowest at the time of the Napoleonic Wars as a result of Britain having been converted into a country of inconvertible bank notes. The depreciation of the pound went on for several years and it amounted to 25 per cent. in 1814. For the succeeding hundred years, however, this had been regarded as ancient history, and nobody had imagined it possible for a similar event to occur again. However, the unexpected has come to pass. The pound has fallen even lower than at the time of the Napoleonic wars.

It is hardly necessary to say that this collapse of English exchange on America has a very serious effect on economic circles all over the world. But the most serious blow naturally falls on the British Government. As the loans raised by the British Government in America for the sines of war are estimated to total \$5,000,000,000, it will be necessary for Britain to pay interest thereon to the amount of about \$250,000,000 a year—a sum which would mean \$51,400,000 at the normal rate of exchange (\$4.863), but which means \$70,000,000 at the rate of \$3.60. Thus, as a result of the depreciation of exchange, the British Government will have to pay an extra sum of nearly \$20,000,000 a year—not a contemptible sum in the present state of British finances. This being so, it may be asked why it is that the British Government takes no step whatever in order to improve the tone of exchange but lets it have its natural course and go down unchecked as if they did not care a straw about the matter. The only answer to this is that the British Government wants the present rate of exchange to operate to the advantage of Britain's foreign trade. On the part of a country like Britain, which has enormous excesses of imports over exports, has contracted huge debts abroad and lost foreign markets into the bargain, it is a wise policy to leave the rate of exchange as it is as a means of changing the adverse tendency of trade, redeeming her foreign loans and recovering her markets overseas, for the depreciated rate of exchange lowers the export price of English goods. As a matter of fact, too, this *laissez-faire* policy is steadily achieving the expected result, as shown by the following figures (in \$1,000,000) representing Britain's import and export trade since July last.

Exports.	Imports.
July.....	55 153
August.....	75 148
September.....	66 148
October.....	79 156
November.....	87 143
December.....	90 169

The success of the *laissez-faire* policy of the British Government in respect of exchange is all the more noticeable considering that such a remarkable recovery was effected just at the time when British industries were harassed so much by a succession of labour troubles. Another noticeable feature of this recovery of British trade is that British merchants have begun to make their influence felt again in the Far East. For instance, the export of cotton textiles from England to Calcutta increased from 23,000,000 yards in July last to 52,000,000 yards in September, and the export of the merchandise into China increased from 33,000,000 yards in July to 45,000,000 yards in October. All this shows that the new market, cultivated by Japanese merchants in the Far East and South Sea regions during the five years of the war is being steadily taken back by British dealers and this entirely because the Japanese Government has acted on a mistaken policy in regard to prices of commodities and allowed the same to bounce up to a pitch unparalleled in the world. Should they fail to retrieve their error now, it is to be feared that Japan's foreign trade will sustain a serious check in the near future.

"WALLA-WALLA" boats are now and fast. Get them at Blake Pier.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG 2nd MARCH, 1920.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Sterling Exchange 1/8 T. T.

Hongkong Bank, 10355 ex. div.

Mandarin Insurance.

Canton Ins. 3300 n.

North China Ins. 1650 n.

Union Ins. 1175 n.

Yangtze Ins. 1260 n.

Far Eastern Ins. 119 n.

Fire Insurance.

China Fire Ins. 1138 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins. 1300 n.

Shippers.

H.K. Steamboats 187 n.

H.K. Steamboats 187 n.

Indo-China (Prel.) 190 n.

Do (Def.) 215 n.

Shell Transport 120 n.

Star Ferries 120 n.

Reversions.

China Sugar 1211 n.

Malacca Sugars 143 n.

Mining.

Kailan Mining Adm. 140 n.

Langkai 112 n.

Shanghai Loans 112 n.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

Announces that the Italian Government Treasury have appointed them Fiscal Agents in China to offer

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT 5% CONSOLIDATED LOAN

Subscriptions open until March 10th for these bonds, issuing price Lire 87.50 plus interest.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI PEKING HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN CANTON CHANGSHA

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 2, 1920.

Bank, Wire 5-8

On demand 5-8

30 days sight 5-8

4 months sight 5-8

Documentary 4 months sight 5-10

On Paris 1420

On New York 1420

On Hongkong 1420

On Shanghai 1420

On Canton 1420

On Hankow 1420

On Tientsin 1420

On Peking 1420

On Changsha 1420

On Manila 1420

On Cebu 1420

On Batavia 1420

On Singapore 1420

On London 1420

On New York 1420

On Hongkong 1420

On Shanghai 1420

On Canton 1420

On Hankow 1420

On Tientsin 1420

On Peking 1420

On Changsha 1420

On Manila 1420

On Cebu 1420

On Batavia 1420

On Singapore 1420

On London 1420

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On Peking 1420

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On Hongkong 1420

On Shanghai 1420

On Canton 1420

On Hankow 1420

On Tientsin 1420

On Peking 1420

On Changsha 1420

On Manila 1420

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Chester Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 2, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 110, Queen's Road, Central.

Branches: Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Authorized Capital: £2,500,000.

Subscribed Capital: £1,500,000.

Paid-up Capital: £1,000,000.

Reserve Funds: £1,000,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months—3% per annum.

For 6 months—4% per annum.

For 12 months—5% per annum.

T. S. YEE, Manager.

Hongkong, January 2, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Loans made on the Provident System.

Loans made on the basis of WILLS.

Loans made on the basis of WILLS.

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Loans made on the basis of WILLS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 115, Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 3.

Capital Authorized and Subscribed: £1,000,000.

Paid-up Capital: £1,000,000.

Reserve Funds: £1,000,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months—3% per annum.

For 6 months—4% per annum.

For 12 months—5% per annum.

T. S. YEE, Manager.

Hongkong, January 2, 1920.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

Paid-up Capital: £1,000,000.

Reserve Funds: £1,000,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months—3% per annum.

For 6 months—4% per annum.

For 12 months—5% per annum.

T. S. YEE, Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

Authorized Capital: F. 250,000,000.

Subscribed Capital: F. 150,000,000.

Paid-up Capital: F. 100,000,000.

Reserve Funds: F. 100,000,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months—3% per annum.

For 6 months—4% per annum.

For 12 months—5% per annum.</

WEATHER REPORT.

March 2d. 12h. 40m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting. The anticyclone having moved eastward. A fresh anticyclone is probably developing to the north of the Yangtze.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.70 inches, against an average of 3.29 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 3rd.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. wind, fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 2, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	30.40	59	88	SE	1	o
Yokohama	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Kobe	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Nagasaki	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Sagami	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Chikuma	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
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Yokohama	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Kobe	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Nagasaki	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Sagami	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Chikuma	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Shimonoseki	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Yokohama	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Kobe	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Nagasaki	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Sagami	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Chikuma	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Shimonoseki	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Yokohama	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Kobe	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o
Nagasaki	8 a.	30.30	58	88	SE	1	o